Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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PEACE DELEGATES WANT SUFFRAGE

Emergency Meeting at Chicago Forms National Federation and Draws Up Platform

The Emergency Peace Federation, which recently met for a two-day session in Chicago, has been formed into a National Peace Federation. At this conference were present representatives of the various peace organizations of the country. Among the planks of the platform adopted is one declaring for "universal adult suffrage."

The resolutions, which are given in another column, were drawn up by a committee composed of Professor Manley O. Hudson, Miss Jane Addams, Louis P. Lochner, C. D. Thompson of Chicago, John A. Aylward of Madison, G. W. Nasmith and Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston.

A delegation will call upon President Wilson March 13 and urge him to call a conference of neutral nations.

KANSAS PASSES THE BABY BILL

Measure Wanted by Women Wins — Senate Says Suffrage Unqualified Benefit

The Kansas Senate last week passed a resolutiton declaring equal suffrage an unqualified benefit in Kansas. Both Houses have passed the "baby bill," which creates a bureau of child hygiene and which the women of the State have been working for ever since the beginning of the session. Governor Capper has signed the bill.

Both Houses of the Legislature have passed the bill for a women's welfare commission to protect women and apprentices. It combines the maximum hour and minimum wage ideas which have been before the Legislature for several sessions past, but which are being enacted into law now that women have the vote.

MAINE GRANGES GIVE BIG HELP

More Than Two Hundred Ask Legislature to Act — Several Are Thousand Strong

Mr. Stetson, master of the State Grange in Maine, has filed resolutions in favor of the suffrage amendment that were passed by over two hundred individual granges in the State. He says that more are coming in every day. Several of these granges have over a thousand members. The grange is bringing effective pressure on the Legislature at Augusta to pass the amendment.

Senator Hersey, president of the Senate, was to make a speech for the amendment this week, and next week the vote is to come in the House.

THEY ALONE CANNOT VOTE

Imbeciles, children, women, criminals—these are the disfranchised.

TWENTY-THREE STATES MAP OUT CAMPAIGN

Suffragists of South and West Declare for World Peace and Rejoice Over Victories and Rapid Strides Toward Full Enfranchisement

The fourth annual meeting of the suffragists of the Mississippi Valley has just closed in Indianapolis. The committee chosen to take charge of next year's convention has Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson of Illinois as chairman and Mrs. W. E. Barkley of Nebraska and Miss Annette Finnegan of Texas as the other members. Invitations for the 1916 convention have been received from Minneapolis, Dayton and Columbus, Ohio.

The convention just closed was in charge of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio, Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky and Mrs. John Pyle of South Dakota, and represented twenty-three States of the South and Middle West. The convention was meant to be a conference on methods of campaigning, but many times it lost its character of the past three years and became a jubilee meeting and national convention, for it considered world peace, national suffrage, State suffrage, East, West, North and South, and local problems and methods.

The first day's sessions included a general discussion of literature for winning suffrage, the Woman's Journal, finance, the problems of the South, the campaigns of the recent past and near future in the Mississippi Valley, and the value and methods of fairs and bazars.

The speakers for the day included Dr. Amelia Keller of Indiana, Mrs. W. B. Owen of Illinois, Mrs. Elizabeth Ogden of the National Suffrage Publishing Company, Mrs. Roger G. Perkins of Ohio, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and Miss Agnes E. Ryan of the Woman's Journal, Miss Kate M. Gordon of Louisiana, Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, Mrs. Pattie R. Jacobs of Alabama, Miss Zara du Pont of Ohio, Miss Harriet Noble of Indiana, Miss Doris Stevens of the Congressional Union, Mrs. Glendower Evans of the Women's Peace Party, Miss Flora Dunlap of Iowa, Mrs. Andreas Ueland of Minnesota, Mrs. Antoinette Funk of the National Congressional Committee, and Mrs. Draper Smith of Nebraska. Messages or reports were given from Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout of Illinois, Mrs. Milton McNeilan of West Virginia, Miss Anne Martin of Nevada, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Missouri.

Methods of raising money and what kind of literature to print proved to be of vital importance and brought forth lively and prolonged discussion from practically every one present.

The second day's business conferences included addresses on church work, the enemies of equal suffrage, political alliances, civic classes, campaign methods, congressional action affecting the States, the Woman's Journal, the allies of equal suffrage, and press work. The speakers who led the discussion of the subjects were: Mrs. Lillian Sellers of Indiana, Dr. N. B. Kennedy of Ohio, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Miss Harriet Noble, Mrs. Frank Dodson of Iowa, Mrs. George B. Twitchell of Ohio, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Illinois, Miss Doris Stevens, Mrs. Medill McCormick

(Continued on page 81.)

BIG MAJORITY IS WON IN TEXAS

House Vote Fails Only Because of Two-Thirds' Rule—Stood 90 to 32

The equal suffrage amendment in Texas received a big majority on March 6 in the House, according to a press dispatch, but failed to carry because it was necessary to receive a two-thirds vote of the full House. The amendment received 90 votes and only 32 were cast in opposition. Ninety-four votes were necessary for its passage.

The amendment had been reported favorably by committee 16 to 2, and the vote in the House is in itself a big victory. More complete details will be given in next week's Woman's Journal.

NEW VICTORY WON IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Legislature's Vote to Submit Amendment Again Makes Her Campaign State

South Dakota last week again became a campaign State. The Senate followed the action of the House and voted 29 to 15 to submit the suffrage amendment to the voters in 1916. There is no discouragement in South Dakota because the amendment failed to pass last fall, and suffragists are determined that this time the victory shall be won. A prohibition amendment will be submitted at the same time.

It is already certain that three States, Iowa, West Virginia and South Dakota will vote on suffrage next year.

The salaries of all English Red Cross nurses now going to the front have been reduced from two guineas a week to one. In France the nurses have received a six months' notice of a similar reduction in their pay. The soldier's pay has not been reduced.

It is a significant thing that the prize in the competition for plans for a neighborhood center, held under the auspices of the City Club of Chicago, should go to a firm of two women architects. Women have planned homes for ages. Why should they not know best how to plan a community's home?

TWO STATES

By Minnie J. Reynolds

Opponents of equal suffrage try always to prove that disastrous results would follow the granting of votes to women. The following figures, gleaned from the latest World Almanac, present some rather interesting details in this connection:

Idaho and Montana lie side by side.

Idaho women have been voters since 1896.

Montana granted equal suffrage last election day, so that her figures are for a non-suffrage State.

	Idaho	Montana
Population, 1890	84,385	132,159
Population, 1910	325,594	376,053
Percentage of increase	Nearly 300%	Less than 200%
Assessed value property, 1913	$422,000,000	$341,000,000
Property per capita 1913	$1295	$906
School enrollment, 1913	84,902	70,065
High School students, 1913	5,522	4,558
College students, 1913	316	250
Illiteracy	2.2%	4.8%
Percentage of homes owned	71.6%	56.6%
Road appropriation, 1915	$250,000	$10,000
Saloons, 1914	195	2,563
Prisons, 1910	25	29
Convicts, 1910	287	963
Insane, 1910	388	697
Paupers, 1910	97	415
Legislators per diem	$5	$10

Analysis of this deadly parallel shows that Montana, with a larger population than Idaho, has a smaller percentage of increase in population, a smaller assessed property value, a smaller amount of property per capita, a smaller school enrollment, a smaller number of high school and college students, fifteen per cent. fewer homes owned. In road building, the basic improvement in a frontier State, Montana's appropriation is farcical beside that of Idaho. This for the credit side of civilization.

In prisons, paupers, convicts, insane and illiteracy, however, Montana measures up to or passes the number it should have in proportion to its excess of population.

There is no marked difference between the climate, resources, occupations or type of population of these two States. Both are frontier States, lying side by side, with mining as the chief industry.

There is, however, one great and marked difference in their political life. Idaho, which has the big percentages on the bright side of civilization, has had equal suffrage since 1896. Montana, which has the high percentages on the sad and sorry side, has not.

Is it any wonder Montana decided, last election day, to start its women to voting, too?

REPORT TELLS OF NEW WAR HORROR

Jane Addams Hears Nurse Corps Picks Up Illegitimate Babies of Soldiers

Jane Addams has recently spoken in several Eastern cities, as chairman of the Woman's Peace Party, and will be one of the delegation which will ask President Wilson today to call a conference of the neutral nations.

"We may thank the Lord that aggressive warfare is dead," she says. "Every nation now at war claims that it is fighting for its own defence. But the appeal to self-protection is the lowest possible form of patriotism. In the primitive days tribal chiefs used this appeal to make their people fight nations whose growth threatened, they said, the existence of their own tribes.

"And what is the position of women in these countries? Her status has been reduced to the tribal conception of womanhood, to bear fighters for the next generation. During the last three years the women of France and Germany had made great strides. After a hard fight the foundling boxes had been done away with, and other reforms in the position of women had been achieved. Since the war, I have learned through accredited sources that these boxes have been re-established by law in France. The report comes from Germany that a corps of nurses and midwives has been organized to go into districts first occupied by the soldiers and bring back to the land of their fathers all the children who owe their birth to the advance of the soldiers. France, I understand, is doing the same thing.

"The women who generation after generation have borne the people of this world have suffered all they can. They can go no further. Women in the neutral countries are more free to start a protest, but those in the belligerent countries are already crying out for help. The Woman's Peace Party has just received a cable to send representatives to a conference of women in Holland to be held at the end of April. Women of the belligerent countries will also be there, even if to do so they must defy their husbands and their fathers."

THE EIGHT-HOUR DECISION

By Florence Kelley

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, sustaining the California eight-hour law for women, has revealed surprising confusion on the subject where it was least expected.

Both feminists and anti-suffragists have assumed, in discussing this very important decision, that laws regulating the working hours of women are well nigh universal, and those giving the eight-hour day to men either non-existent or rare.

In fact, men have the eight-hour day by statute in the ratio of about a thousand men to one woman. And they have obtained this boon by the systematic use of their ballots throughout many years.

All men employed by the U. S. government have the eight-hour day by federal law, whether they are employed directly, e. g., as letter carriers, postoffice clerks, foresters, etc., or indirectly, under contract in building ships in private shipyards which work for Uncle Sam.

Employees engaged in making uniforms and arms or powder for the navy and the army, either in arsenals or in ordinary garment factories, or in workshops where guns are made ready, all alike have the eight-hour day by law.

In more than half the States the eight-hour day is established by law for all persons who serve the State, the county or the city. In New York State, the diggers and ditchers working on the $101,000,000 large canal and the $202,000,000 Catskill aqueduct, all had the eight-hour day by law and the prevailing rate of wages.

But Uncle Sam does not commonly employ a woman if he can find a man (except in certain civil service posts, and a few distinctly menial capacities). And the States and cities follow his example in general in this respect.

The District of Columbia and the four suffrage States in which women have the eight-hour day in manufacture—Washington, California, Arizona and Colorado—are not largely industrial, and these laws benefit relatively few women wage-earners.

The great value of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States lies in the fact that it will, in the future, enable women to obtain for themselves that which, in large measure, men already have,—leisure assured by statute.

MONTANA STOPS RACE GAMBLING

Washington Votes Overwhelmingly Against Legalizing Evil—Other Suffrage States Oppose

Two more suffrage States have gone on record against race-track gambling. The Washington State Senate recently, without division, killed Senator Ghent's racing bill, which would have created a racing commission and legalized race-track gambling under restrictions. Strong opposition developed as soon as the bill was introduced early in the session and it was known that the bill would be vetoed by Governor Ernest Lister even if it passed the Legislature.

In Montana, which had previously permitted gambling, the Senate last week followed the action of the House and by a vote of 30 to 8 passed the Hayes bill, which prohibits the making, recording, reporting or registering of bets or wagers on contests of speed. Governor Stewart has already signed the bill.

The Montana Legislature was elected before equal suffrage went into effect, but the new voters made themselves heard. The Butte Miner, which led the campaign against gambling, says editorially: "The women splendidly demonstrated how important a factor they are in all matters of legislation in this State, just as they are in all other affairs of importance to the commonwealth, and especially how they can lend wonderful aid in legislative affairs of great moral import."

Other suffrage States which have previously acted against gambling are California, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho.

HUSBAND HAS TO GIVE CONSENT

New York Wife Cannot Deposit Money in Montreal Bank Without His Authority

The other day there appeared in the mail of the Up-State Woman Suffrage Press Bureau a letter from Montreal written by a lifelong resident of New York State. It contained a blank which the writer's husband had been obliged to fill out before his wife could deposit and check out her money for her housekeeping expenses. It ran as follows: "I hereby authorize my wife from time to time and in her own name to deposit moneys in the Bank of Montreal and withdraw the same with accrued interest."

Exhibit No. 2 in the letter was a newspaper clipping with the glad tidings that after twenty years of agitation the Legislature of Quebec had passed a law giving to the widow a share of her husband's estate if he die intestate. Previously it had gone to the most distant relative in preference to the wife.

Mrs. Richard Wainwright, wife of Rear Admiral Wainwright of the U. S. Navy, is the latest addition to the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union.

The town of Fellsmere in Florida has confirmed by a unanimous vote its charter giving equal suffrage to men and women at all municipal elections. Fellsmere is said to be the first Southern town to adopt such a charter. The franchise does not apply, as at first reported, only to married women, but to all women with the same qualifications as men.

RAILROAD LEARNS WOMEN NEED IT

Pennsylvania President Finds Majority of Stockholders Have No Political Power

The President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Samuel Rea, has just had an object lesson on votes for women. Mr. Rea recently sent out a letter to the stockholders, numbering some 92,000, "constituting a great army of the most substantial citizenship of the country." He asked them and their friends to urge directly upon the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey the repeal of the Full Crew laws. But Mr. Rea forgot that the majority of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad are women.

Mrs. Wilfred Lewis, president of the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia in answering Mr. Rea's letter, said:

"Many women members of this organization have received your letter urging their assistance for the repeal of the Full Crew law.

"I have heard one of your directors state publicly that the majority of your stockholders are women.

"We would point out to you that being unenfranchised we have no legitimate power over Legislatures.

"Therefore, we ask you in your own interest and for the larger public weal to talk to your friends and associates to the end that they may clearly understand the matter and join you in enfranchising the women of Pennsylvania and New Jersey."

In the roster of the Fifth Avenue Association, a New York organization composed of leading business interests on the avenue to protect the avenue from illegitimate business enterprises, there are the names of 20 women.

PLANKS IN PEACE PLATFORM

Important Resolutions Adopted by New National Peace Federation

The most important resolutions adopted by the National Peace Federation, organized in Chicago by representatives of the various peace associations of the country, are as follows:

"This national convention recognizes the wisdom of the attitude of neutrality toward the European war, so carefully maintained by the President of the United States, but believes that the time has come for the extension of the principles of neutrality by conference of neutral nations called to consider the existing international situation.

"We respectfully urge that the government of the United States immediately call a conference of the nations of the world.

"The conference should constitute a voluntary court of mediation, at least as long as war would last; it should invite suggestions of settlement from each of the warring nations and submit to all of them simultaneously reasonable proposals.

Proposal for Peace

"All proposals to foreign powers should be based upon the principle that peace must not mean humiliation to any nation.

"The gradual reduction or final abolition of national armaments should be accomplished upon the adoption of this peace plan by a sufficient number of nations, or by nations of sufficient power to insure protection to those disarmed; such reduction should be graduated in each nation according to the degree of disarmament effected in other nations and should be progressive until final complete abolition.

"The manufacture of armaments for private profit should be prohibited and the export of munitions of war from one country to another should be directly under governmental control.

For Neutral Sea Routes

"The protection of private property at sea, of neutral commerce and of communications should be secured by the neutralization of the seas and of such maritime trade routes as the Dardanelles and the Panama and Suez canals.

"The democracies of the world should be extended and re-enforced by general application of the principles of self-government and of universal adult suffrage.

"No province should be transferred from one government to another without the consent of the population of such province."

COMMITTEE WILL HELP CAMPAIGN

Congressional Board Plans Work in States and Washington Too

With the adjournment of Congress, the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, maintained in Washington to urge suffrage legislation in Congress, will be converted practically into a part of the Campaign Committee of the National Association.

The Washington headquarters of the committee will remain open under Mrs. Antoinette Funk's personal direction, and a large part of the campaign work will be carried on from there. Already the committee has made arrangements for a number of suffrage speeches in the campaign States by members of Congress.

"At the same time," said Mrs. Funk, "the committee will keep in constant touch with members of Congress, both through correspondence and through the suffrage leaders in their own districts. The members will be informed on the status of suffrage in Congress and in the various States. The incoming members will be made acquainted with the suffrage measures now before Congress, and with the practical workings of the present caucus system and the rules situation in the House. These new members will be urged to take a decided stand from the first against the evils of systems which allow the business of the House to be controlled by a minority of a minority."

Mrs. Medill McCormick will make a three-weeks' automobile tour next month in New Jersey; later she will go through New York State with Mrs. Funk, and will also spend some time in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Funk will speak in all the campaign States, but will spend a large part of the summer in New Jersey, in accordance with the decision of the Association to concentrate on that State until the election in September. Miss Ethel Smith will go very shortly to West Virginia and other States to work up their organizations in preparation for the campaigns in 1916. Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan will assist in the publicity work of the campaign committee.

WHIPPING POST WINS, NOT WOMEN

Delaware Legislature Votes to Retain Institution but Refuses Women Suffrage

The constitutional amendment providing for equal suffrage in Delaware lost in the House Tuesday by a vote of 22 to 8. The same Legislature, which has refused to give women the vote, decided by an overwhelming vote to continue the use of the whipping post.

The vote came after a brilliant campaign of several weeks on the part of the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association and Congressional Union. Never before has so much suffrage sentiment been aroused in Delaware.

Previous to the vote, a delegation from the Congressional Union, headed by Mrs. William Kent of California, interviewed U. S. Senator Saulsbury.

Senator Saulsbury had objected to a federal suffrage amendment because he said it was a matter for the States to decide. A year ago he had said that he would endorse equal suffrage if it came up in Delaware. But now that he was face to face with it, Senator Saulsbury said he feared equal suffrage would increase the negro vote. Mrs. Kent told him that there are 32,000 more white women in Delaware than the total negro population. Senator Saulsbury then said he would be in favor when a majority of white women in Delaware want the vote!

FILIBUSTER WINS AGAINST WOMEN

Minnesota Senate Fails by One Vote to Give Amendment Majority

An equal suffrage amendment failed by one vote to receive a majority last week in the Minnesota Senate. The Senate refused to submit the question to the voters thirty-four to thirty-three. For a half hour before the time for the suffrage order the Senators had a regulation filibuster. Opponents of the amendment killed time and prevented a vote on the semi-monthly pay-day bill until after suffrage had been disposed of, in order to dragoon the supporters of the pay-day bill into voting against suffrage. An innocent appearing and unimportant bill relating to the catching of bullheads in Ramsey County was seized as a time-consumer, and the object of the filibuster was accomplished by holding up the pay-day bill.

Both Senate galleries were jammed during the debate and hundreds, mostly women, were turned away. Yellow jonquils and red roses were in evidence all over the room.

Senator John W. Pauly read a typewritten address against suffrage, basing his argument on the fact that the "mothers of the State who have helped make this State do not want the vote."

Senator Richard Jones of Duluth declared he would vote for any bill that would give the voters the right to say what they wanted. "For 12 years I have been a member of the State Federation of Labor, and during all that time I have advocated day in and day out that women be placed on the same basis with men," said Senator Jones. "The greed of commercialism is making greater demands on womanhood and she should have greater weapons to answer those demands. If this Legislature does not vote to submit this amendment, another Legislature elected on the issue two years hence may do it."

Senator F. E. Putnam, the next speaker, declared: "This is a vital issue, whether this Legislature kills the bill or not. The question is too deep in the minds and hearts of men and women to be downed by any vote we may make today. It will come up every year until it is settled as the women want."

Senator G. H. Sullivan spoke against the amendment. "I am here to say that 75 per cent. of the women in this State and in the world are considering the ballot as a burden. They have gone on record as choosing men to be their protectors and do their political work. They do not want to be governed by women, they know women better than men, and they want to be governed by men."

The author of the amendment was Senator Ole Sageng, an old friend of equal suffrage in the Senate.

The Executive Committee of the Children's Peace Petition, made up of suffragists, spent altogether but $350. This paid for stenography, typewriting, printing, postage and the expenses of three members of the committee to Washington to present the petition, and enabled them to assemble a petition two miles long with the signatures of children from 44 out of the 48 States.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

Full Suffrage for Women

Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

Illinois

Number of Suffrage Electoral Votes—91

Campaign States

	House	Senate	Goes to Voters
Massachusetts	168-39	34- 2	1915
	196-33	33- 3	
New Jersey	49- 4	15- 3	Sept.,
	58- 0	17- 4	1915
New York	125- 5	40- 2	1915
	114- 0	34- 0	
Iowa	81-26	31-15	1916
	84-19	38-11	
South Dakota	57-40	29-15	1916
West Virginia	76- 8	28- 1	1916

States Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another

Pennsylvania	131-70	26-22	1915
	130-71		
Tennessee	74-14	26- 3	Uncertain

Other Legislative Action

The suffrage amendment passed both Houses of the Arkansas Legislature by votes of 51-18 and 23-12; it is prevented from going to the voters by a law which says that only three amendments can be submitted at once. Three had already been submitted.

A bill for partial suffrage passed the Vermont Senate 29 to 10, but was defeated in the House 129 to 100. One also passed the Indiana Senate, but the House refused to bring it from committee 53 to 41. The North Carolina House voted 68-39, the Minnesota Senate 34 to 33, and the Delaware House 22 to 8 against the suffrage amendment. The North Dakota Senate passed the amendment this year 31-14, but reconsidered and tabled it 26-21.

The Texas House has voted 90 to 32 in favor of the amendment, which fails only because a two-thirds vote was necessary.

WHAT IT MEANS TO CANVASS

Power To Win Vote of Foreign Men in American Cities for Next Election Calls for Varied Qualifications

Up and down, down and up, rows and rows of the poorest tenements, occupied in the main by Italians of the hurdy-gurdy, push-cart and chestnut-vending class, Poles, Lithuanians and Irish, asking the same questions over and over again, "Will you vote yes for the suffrage amendment on next election day?" "Will you give me and all other women in this State our freedom?"—that is what it means to canvas for suffrage in one of the large foreign districts of New York. Yet Martha Klatschken, who has been working in the 33d assembly district in the Bronx, has met with almost unvarying courtesy, sympathy and understanding.

About the only rebuff Miss Klatschken remembers came from the boss of a sewer excavation gang. "You want to vote, do you; are yez willin' to go down and work in the sewers as these men are doin'?" he asked. She replied: "You don't go down into the sewers and yet you vote; also the women of these men do equally disagreeable, hard and difficult work. Yes, if given a choice, I would rather work in the sewers myself than be beholden to the men who work in them"; but he was deaf to all reason.

Three weeks ago Miss Klatschken spied a sign on East 149th street which read, "Geo. J. Sirico Association." She climbed the steps to inquire what it meant, found four men, got them all to enroll for suffrage and learned that it was an Italian Democratic Club. Then began a correspondence and finally she secured an appointment on a stormy night to meet the president at 7 P. M. Without dinner she went and the interview lasted until 10 P. M. Not only did she arrange for a future hearing before the club, but received a proposition to bring 36 speakers for one week to Miners' Bronx' Theatre, 12 performances, 3 speakers at each performance. It was accepted and suffrage was given a hearing before the type of men who could not be bribed, kidnapped nor driven into a regular suffrage meeting. Over 12,000 people, 9,000 of them men, were reached in this way.

TWENTY-THREE STATES MAP OUT CAMPAIGNS

(Continued from Page 79.)

of the National Congressional Committee, Miss Agnes E. Ryan, Mrs. Anna D. Noland of Indiana, Mrs. Antoinette Leach of Indiana, Miss Florence Wattles of Indiana, Mrs. Julia B. Henderson of Indiana, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Massachusetts, and Mrs. W. E. Barkley of Nebraska.

A large mass meeting was held on Sunday in the Murat Theatre, where many people heard their first address on equal suffrage and where many converts were made. Dr. Amelia Keller introduced Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, who presided. The invocation was by Rev. Albert Hurlstone. The address of welcome was given by Mr. James A. Ogden of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce. Mme. Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary delivered a stirring address on "Women and War." Mrs. Roy H. Sellery, accompanied by Mrs. S. K. Ruik, sang "The March of the Women," "Yankee Doodle Up-To-Date," "The Bravest Battle," "If a Body Pays the Taxes," and "A Suffrage Slogan."

In her address Mme. Schwimmer said: "We women of Europe offer the lesson of our tragedy to you happy people. Don't let yourselves be drawn into this lie, that preparation for war is protection against war. And you American men, double your peace forces by adding the strength of the women to yourselves. Get suffrage, even for those women who don't know what it means—get it. Prepare for war by making peace between the sexes before war, so that you will avoid that bitterness which now rests in the bosom of the women of Europe, who realize, too late, their mistake."

At the top of the front page of the Indianapolis Star on Tuesday morning was a seven-column picture of the delegates to the convention and a two-column article beginning with this sentence: "Probably the most notable assembly of brilliant women that ever gathered in Indianapolis enjoyed the suffrage dinner in the Henry IV room at the Claypool Hotel last evening." Mrs. Upton was toastmistress and kept the audience convulsed with laughter at her ready wit. The toasts were as follows: Mrs. Meredith Nicholson, "Our Guests"; Mrs. W. B. Owen, "The Mississippi Valley"; Miss Laura Clay, "We of the South"; Mrs. Medill McCormick, "Politics." Miss Alice Stone Blackwell's toast included witty stories, an informal talk on the conservation of women as an economic factor in the business of the country and the announcement that the first State suffrage society in this country was organized in Indiana by Dr. Mary F. Thomas in 1851, and by showing the book which contained the first minutes of this organization, which she proposes to give to the Indiana State library.

The convention closed with a peace meeting on Tuesday evening, at which the speakers were Mrs. William I. Thomas and Mrs. Glendower Evans of the Women's Peace Party.

The convention voted to have its minutes printed in The Woman's Journal.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY

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SOUTH DAKOTA WINS AGAIN

The South Dakota Legislature has voted to resubmit the equal suffrage amendment. It was defeated last November, but by a much smaller majority than two years before. The legislators have decided to give the women another chance as soon as possible. The growing sentiment for equal rights, which was not quite ripe in 1914, may well prove to be ripe at the next general election, in 1916.

This is the first instance of a Legislature submitting the question three times in six years; and it marks the progress of the cause. In Oregon, during the last six years of the long struggle for woman's ballot, the amendment was submitted every two years, but it was done by initiative petition.

Time was when a defeat of equal suffrage at the polls buried it for many years after. That time is past—especially in States which border upon free territory. Nowadays there is no tomb that will hold a suffrage amendment for more than a little while. It can say, with Shelley's "Cloud":

I silently laugh at my own cenotaph,
And out of the caverns of rain,
Like a child from the womb, like a ghost from the tomb,
I arise and unbuild it again!

A. S. B.

AN OBJECT LESSON

A dramatic incident that has just happened in Minnesota carries a striking object lesson for equal suffrage. The story was told at the Mississippi Valley Conference by Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President of the Minnesota W. S. A.

The suffrage bill in Minnesota, after passing the lower house, was tied in the Senate, the vote standing 33 to 33. One member was not present, and the women crowding the gallery waited breathless for several minutes, while the sergeant-at-arms went after him. He was brought in, and gave his casting vote against the bill.

The chief speech against it had been made by Senator George Sullivan, who is said to lead the opposition to every good measure in the Minnesota Legislature. In the course of his address, he said, "What is there that you cannot get, ladies, just by asking us for it? We are ready and willing to give you anything that you want."

On the evening of the same day, there was a legislative hearing on the petition for a woman's reformatory. Mrs. Chester G. Higbee of St. Paul, who had been urging the reformatory for 23 years, made an earnest plea for it. She took her seat, and immediately afterwards expired.

Mrs. Higbee was much beloved and esteemed throughout Minnesota. She had secured the separation of the reform school for girls from that for boys, and had done many other good things for the unfortunate classes of the State. But the reform school is only for delinquents under 18. If a girl over 18 breaks the law, there is no place for her but the State's prison. In the last Legislature, Mrs. Higbee and her friends had asked for an appropriation of $25,000 for a reformatory for women. The Senate cut the amount down to $10,000, and the lower house threw out the bill entirely. And in the face of this record, and of Mrs. Higbee's 23 years of work, Senator Sullivan said that the women could get whatever they wanted merely by asking for it!

She was about 70 years of age and had heart trouble. She had been warned by her physician that she ought not to exert herself; but she said she would rather die in harness.

Her death made a deep impression. The legislators are now vying with each other to put her bill through; and they are proposing to have her body lie in state at the Capitol. If Minnesota women had had the ballot, it would not have been necessary for her to die in order to make her indirect influence effective.

In her last speech Mrs. Higbee said: "Freedom is the test of the penal institutions. It is the test of efficiency. We must give these delinquent women fresh air, God's glorious sunshine, and as much freedom as is consistent with discipline. With a reasonable amount of work in the open, the woman who has felt the pain of sin will take a new lease of life, try to forget her sinful past, and dwell in the hope of the future."

A. S. B.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE

The Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference, just held at Indianapolis, was both useful and delightful. The two legislative victories won within a few days in Iowa and South Dakota gave especial cause for rejoicing; the Southern delegates were full of pride over West Virginia, Arkansas and Tennessee; but, in addition, every State represented at the Conference had a marked increase of interest to report.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton presided in her own inimitable manner. The famous Hoosier hospitality showed itself at its best. There was a brilliant dinner, a pleasant tea, and various minor functions. It is always a joy on these occasions to meet friends, old and new, from many different parts of the country. But the great value of these gatherings lies in the hours when they buckle down as a Work Conference, and go into a close, careful, practical discussion of methods of work, women from the different States explaining in detail the ways which they have found most successful in making converts, the difficulties that they have met, and the best means of overcoming them. A number of these suggestions will appear in the Woman's Journal later. The Mississippi Valley Conference is still in session while these hasty lines are written.

A. S. B.

"WAR BRIDES" ATTACKED

"War Brides" carries a great message. The power of the play and that of Madame Nazimova's wonderful acting combine to thrill the message home to the hearts of the audience. It has called out much praise and some disparagement. One of the criticisms comes from a source from which we should have expected better things. The New York Independent, in an astonishing editorial, rejoices over the fact that in the warring nations men and women who would not have married each other for love are now marrying out of patriotism. "In such hasty and wholesale marriage there will no doubt be many a sad mismating, but this is not always avoided in times of more deliberation," says the Independent. The whole article is a grievious commentary upon the way in which minds usually straight and clear thinking may be warped by war.

If the editor of the Independent were asked, as an abstract proposition, "Is it right or wrong to marry without love?" he would answer unhesitatingly, "Wrong." Yet he praises the war brides who contract such unions as showing "true womanhood" and fulfilling a most urgent public duty!

He grossly misrepresents the moral of "War Brides," calling it "a play which teaches that it is better for a girl to commit suicide than to marry a soldier." It teaches no such thing. The heroine of the drama has married a soldier and does not regret it; but she married him for love. They had been engaged before the war broke out. She warns the other girls against marrying soldiers whom they do not love and scarcely know. She says love alone can make the ensuing griefs and hardships supportable—"For that, we will go through fire and water." In the name of true love and true marriage, she protests against the wholesale mating of men and women like so many cattle, for the sole purpose of replenishing the population. She also protests to the officers of government against calling upon women to furnish men for war, and yet giving the women no voice in deciding the question whether there shall be war. These are the two great lessons of the play; and it is absurd to stigmatize either of them as "wholly false and immoral."

At the end, the young widow shoots herself—not a wise act, but a very natural one. For months she has been half mad with anxiety about her husband; she is distracted with grief for his death, and outraged by the threat to execute her for high treason when her child is born, after keeping her alive in prison meanwhile, with the avowed intention of rearing the child for cannon fodder. She determines that the government shall not have him for that purpose.

The Independent says: "There is, we believe, less chance than ever before in history that a child born now should fall a prey to militarism." This may be true, but it would hardly look so to a young mother in Europe just now! The Independent continues:

"One of our reasons for believing that a long, if not a permanent, peace will follow the Great War is that woman's value to the State is becoming recognized as never before, both by herself and by man, and when it becomes once accepted that her service in bearing children is fully the equivalent of his in bearing arms and worthy of more respect, then woman's voice will be heard on the question what shall become of her children and his."

This is much to be desired, but the service of women as war brides does not bring it about. Such service is nothing new. Napoleon obliged his officers and soldiers to marry wholesale, with the least possible regard for their own inclinations or those of their wives; but respect for women was not visibly increased. (Indeed, Napoleon went further and advocated polygamy; but the editor of the Independent would doubtless draw the line at that, though it is the speediest way to multiply the race.) Value for woman as a child-producer may be coupled with a thorough lack of respect for her apart from that. Thus in certain European nations, in the early centuries, the law punished a man severely for killing a woman of child-bearing age, but let him off with a small fine if the victim was too young or too old to become a mother.

The motives of the war brides are to be honored, but it is a mistaken patriotism that urges men and women into marriage without love. It would be better to let the race increase more slowly, and increase in a natural and righteous way.

A. S. B.

KILKENNY ARGUMENTS

"With the Germans complaining that the United States is favoring the Allies and the Allies complaining that the United States is favoring the Germans, the evidence is good that the United States is pretty nearly neutral," says the Boston Globe. With one set of anti-suffragists claiming that woman's ballot will bring about one kind of disasters, and another set of anti-suffragists claiming that it will bring about just the opposite kind, the evidence is pretty good that it will bring about neither.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson used to call these contradictory objections "Kilkenny arguments," because they destroy each other, like the famous Kilkenny cats. He said:

"Whenever the advocates of woman suffrage are assailed on the ground that women are too superstitious and will, if enfranchised, be governed by religion and the church alone, there is always sure to come in some obliging opponent with his 'Besides, the tendency of the movement is to utter lawlessness, to the destruction of religion, the marriage vows, the home'—and all the rest of it.

"If women are constitutionally under the dominion of religion and the church, then it is pretty sure that, under these auspices, the moral restraints of the community, as marriage and the home, will be maintained. If, on the other hand, the tendency of woman suffrage is to create a deluge that shall sweep away the home, then it is certain that all vestiges of churchly superstition will be swamped in the process. The logical outcome of the movement may be, if you please, to establish the Spanish Inquisition or to bring back the horrors of the French Revolution, but it seems clear that it cannot simultaneously bring both.

"Whosoever draws upon his imagination for possible disasters from any particular measure, has a great fund at his disposal, whether he looks right or left. He can have the whole cloudy domain of possibility to draw upon; he can marshal an army in the atmosphere, while the practical reformer must stay on earth. It is a comfort when two of these nebulous armies of imaginary obstacles fight in the air, as in the present, like the shadowy hosts in Kaulbach's great cartoon, and so destroy one another, bringing back clear sky."

ONLY THREE WOMEN

A press dispatch lately reported that about 1100 men and three women had sold their votes in Pike County, Ky. A later dispatch gave the number of women as 200. E. J. Picklesimer, County Attorney for Pike County, Ky., was asked for the correct figures. He has telegraphed to Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association:

"There are about 700 men and three women indicted for selling their votes in Pike County."

If we cannot win as fast as we wish, we know that our opponents cannot in the long run win at all.—John Bright.

A woman has a backbone with lime in it and not gristle, if she has a backbone at all.—Mrs. Lillian E. Sellers.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

IOWA

Gov. George W. Clarke of Iowa signed the suffrage amendment recently passed by the Iowa Legislature at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of March 6.

The House Committee on Constitutional Amendments on March 5 recommended for passage the bill fixing the primary election of 1916 as the date on which the suffrage amendment should go before the voters. Only three votes were registered against the bill.

NEVADA

Women will vote for the first time in Reno, May 4, when the next city election will be held. The Reno Women's Civic League recently held a meeting for the instruction of the new voters in regard to balloting. The Century Club Hall was packed. District Attorney Lunsford and Miss Anne H. Martin were the speakers.

The influence of women's voting powers was manifested in the Senate and House last week, when several measures were introduced which have not received much attention before women had the vote. Senator Scanlan introduced a resolution to amend the constitution to provide that all "men and women" are by nature free and "equal," supplying the omission of women now existing. A bill was also introduced in the Senate raising the age which the criminal law advances for the protection of young women, and a measure was introduced in the House for a minimum wage scale for girls and women.

Nevada women will serve on juries according to a law recently passed by the Legislature.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The House Committee on Revision of the Statutes reported the municipal suffrage bill last week. There are majority and minority reports. The vote in committee stood: 4 for; 9 against; 2 paired. The members who submit the favorable minority report are: George A. Wood of Portsmouth, Republican; George H. Duncan of Jaffrey, Democrat; Charles W. Tobey of Temple, Progressive; and Robert M. Wright of Sanbornton, Republican.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, who led the campaign in Montana last year and who is now on the Congressional Committee, spent several days in New Hampshire last week, speaking in Concord and Manchester.

RHODE ISLAND

The legislative hearing on the bill to grant to women the right to vote for presidential electors was held in Providence March 9 and attracted a great crowd of suffragists and anti-suffragists to the State House. Senator John D. Works, of California, and Representative Frank W. Mondell headed the list of speakers in behalf of the bill.

TEXAS

Newspapers all over the State are reflecting the increased sentiment for equal suffrage. A three-column article by W. G. Sterett, favoring votes for women recently appeared in the Dallas News.

"The principles of justice and fair play can no more be made to stay themselves than can the revolutions of the earth," it said. "And as the revolutions of the earth give us the morning sun, so the progress of the principles of justice and fair play will give the woman her vote."

The Houston Chronicle on March 4 came out with a sarcastic editorial against the opposition to suffrage in the Legislature. "Place—Texas. Time—Twentieth century. Don't forget that," was the way it started out.

The Tyler Daily Courier-Times publishes an "Equal Franchise Column." The Houston Post recently had a suffrage debate between Mrs. Elizabeth F. Fain and Mrs. George F. Arnold.

Perhaps it is in Galveston, however, that suffrage has advanced furthest. There the suffragists are selling a hundred copies of The Woman's Journal every week.

The Rev. Mr. Shuler, pastor of the University Methodist Church at Austin, recently denounced one of the anti-suffrage speakers of the Legislature.

"I sat in the halls of the Legislature of Texas recently and watched a man, as he held aloft the Holy Scriptures and, with many quotations and the most sentimental appeal to the ideas of Christian motherhood, sought to win his point and uphold his contentions. He told a most pathetic story, repeating with tenderness the childhood prayer that most of us have lisped, and closed by telling how the little boy prayed for father, for sister and himself, but ended by saying: 'Oh, God, you needn't mind about mother; I'll take care of her.' It is an old story and as beautiful as it is old. I have heard it fall from the lips of preachers and Christian mothers, but never heard it fall, until that day, from the lips of a man who has defended with his whole life every institution in Texas that would unfit a boy for the keeping of his mother, and which institutions have crowded out 10,000 childhood prayers in Texas and filled the hearts and touched the lips that once repeated that childhood prayer, with curses.

"God pity and have mercy on our mothers, whenever their protection hinges upon the kind of boys and men manufactured in the mills that those men have builded in Texas. I resent the accusation that my God stands with them in their efforts. I deny that His Holy Word supports them in their battles. I accuse them of a crime against God and Christianty, in that they seek to bring God and His word to their help."

PENNSYLVANIA

The Pennsylvania suffrage amendment passed second reading in the Senate March 9, according to a telegram to The Woman's Journal from Harrisburg headquarters. The amendment will come up for final passage Monday night, March 15.

Four women are now serving as assistant judges in the Philadelphia Juvenile Court. After their first report last week, Judge Gorman said: "I think we shall find that we have chosen a good method in cases of delinquent girls. There has always been much hesitancy to speak frankly of these things before a judge who is a man, and in the presence of a number of other men who are either spectators or attaches of the court. This will be done away with now, and the women will be able to get closer in touch with the cases than has been possible before."

NEBRASKA

A unique method of advertising the recent production of "Your Girl and Mine," the suffrage moving picture play, was devised by Hester Bronson Copper of Omaha. She wrote several jingles, one of which read:

"With due appreciation of 'Old Black Joe,' who was granted his political equality fifty years ago. 'Your Girl and Mine' still pleads for hers."

"Glad are the days when our hearts are brave and gay,
Glad are the 'Suffs' who are putting on the play,
Glad are the friends who buy tickets in the line,
We hear their pleasant voices boosting, 'Your Girl and Mine.'

CHORUS.

"We're going, we're going,
Buying tickets in the line,
We hear the pleasant voices boosting,
'Your Girl and Mine.'"

KANSAS

While in the midst of a debate against pool halls the Kansas Senate recently voted to exclude lobbyists. When it found that two women would also be excluded the Senate made an exception in their case. The members voted the liberties of the floor to Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, chairman of the legislative committee of the Kansas branch of the National Congress of Mothers.

"You will be known as the Senate that removed the odium from the term, 'lady lobbyist,' and the changes that have been rung upon it," said Mrs. Monroe in a letter of appreciation.

The Topeka Daily Capital, Governor Capper's paper, answers Mr. Frank Foxcroft's assertion that women do not serve to any great extent as legislators in the suffrage States.

"He hasn't counted the lobby," says the Capital. "Laws are not always made by Legislatures, but Legislatures pass on many suggested laws. Kansas women are cutting considerable ice this winter in law-making."

NEW JERSEY

The House last week passed the Crosby bill, providing for women watchers at the special election next fall on the suffrage amendment.

New suffrage leagues were formed last week by Miss Florence Leech at Daretown and Elmer in Salem County.

The Montclair League is having much success with the National's new suffrage map. All suffrage territory is first painted in water colors chrome yellow, and then the maps are pasted inside store windows. Both occupied and vacant stores are being used.

To celebrate the final passage of the amendment and formally inaugurate the last stage of its campaign, the Women's Political Union of Newark held a great mass meeting on the evening of March 8 at the New Auditorium in Newark. Mayor Thomas L. Raymond, the first mayor of Newark to appear on a suffrage platform, opened the meeting, and other speakers were Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota, and Congressmen Edward Keating of Colorado and William Kent of California. On the same evening Mr. Kent and Senator John F. Shafroth of Colorado spoke at a mass meeting in the Belleville Town Hall, with Mrs. J. W. Slayback, one of three women factory inspectors of New Jersey, as the woman speaker; and on the evening of March 9 Senator Shafroth and Miss Alice Carpenter spoke at a mass meeting in the High School auditorium of South Orange. Mrs. Shafroth accompanied Senator Shafroth on this two-day campaign in New Jersey, and was given a reception by Miss Sophronia Anderson of Newark on the 9th.

A Labor Union Suffrage League has been organized by the Women's Political Union in Newark. Mr. Percy Sulz is president and some of the most prominent labor men in Newark are on the board, including Mr. Frank Fetridge, president of the Essex County Trades Council.

A Men's Suffrage Campaign Committee has been organized by well-known Newark men, with the object of carrying Newark next fall. Its four officers are as follows: Chairman, Mr. George M. Denny, Progressive; vice chairman, Mr. George H. Goebel, Socialist; secretary, Mr. William Dowd, Republican; treasurer, Mr. William H. Gaston, Democrat. Miss Helen Schloss has been engaged by the W. P. U. as a labor speaker and organizer. The Union has also engaged all the free time between now and September of Mrs. Clara Laddey, one of the best German workers in the suffrage movement. Mrs. Laddey is speaking before German societies daily.

NORTH DAKOTA

The juggling of the equal suffrage amendment by anti-suffrage legislators has succeeded. The Legislature closed last week with the suffrage resolution, which had been passed once by the Senate and then recalled, lying in the safety deposit vault of a Bismarck bank where it had been stored by Senate officials. It was impossible to get the resolution before the House. The action of the Senate in recalling the resolution left the House without any question to vote on, and as the time for introducing new resolutions had passed it would have been necessary to get a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules.

On March 3 Senator Bronson made an attempt to have the Senate send the resolution to the House, but was defeated, 24 to 23. A motion to reconsider was lost, 28 to 19, and on the last day of the session Senator Leutz, who has led the fight against suffrage, moved indefinite postponement of the resolution. It carried, 29 to 10.

In this way the full suffrage amendment, which had been passed by one Legislature, has been prevented from going to the voters. It cannot be submitted now for four years. Political trickery has won a battle against North Dakota womanhood.

VIRGINIA

Local incidents were used to illustrate the points at the recent suffrage school day in Richmond. In answering the question "Can women hold their own with men in dealing with the larger affairs of life?" Mrs. Smithdeal said: "Richmond municipal officers spent $500,000 more than their income last year. Would women have done any worse?"

The Equal Suffrage League of Norfolk will keep headquarters open on Granby street this month and possibly longer. Among those who have already spoken there are Mayor Mayo, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Miss Kate Gordon, Miss Owen, and Mrs. Whitman of Springfield, Mass. The president of the league, Mrs. C. E. Townsend, is hoping that this will be the beginning of permanent headquarters with a paid secretary and a woman's work exchange. The room is beautifully lighted by electricity, has an attractive balcony rest room, is on the most crowded thoroughfare of the city and the rental is given free by Capt. John L. Roper for two months.

TENNESSEE

Huntingdon has two women on its public and city school board, Mrs. Caleb Watson and Mrs. Fred Walters, who were elected to succeed two men whose terms had expired.

MONTANA

In Great Falls 1680 women registered for the primary and it is expected that the number will increase to 2500 by election day.

"There have been two things that impressed in the registration of women," says a dispatch from Great Falls to the Butte Miner. "First, it cannot be laid to any particular class of women, for there is a fair showing of all classes, and activity has been about as great in one line as the other. The girls who work in the stores and offices have been active; so have the clubwomen and the church workers. There is no doubt but what the women who stand for decency and good morals far outnumber the laxer element of their sex, however. Because of the last mentioned fact, politicians have about concluded that the women's vote in Great Falls will mean power to the candidate who stands for a clean city.

"The church leaders have advocated registration by the women. Every Protestant clergyman in the city has declared for it from the pulpit. Bishop Mathias C. Lenihan, at the masses on last Sunday, declared it was the duty of every Catholic woman to register and then go to the polls and vote. He urged that they support the cause of prohibition and asserted it was the duty of the women, now that they have the ballot, to protect their homes from the enemy, the liquor traffic. The Catholic women are showing a disposition to heed him in registering for voting."

Mrs. Lucile Garver has announced her candidacy on an independent ticket for mayor of Butte. Probably the first woman to run for office in Montana is Carrie L. Andrews of Ismay, who is a candidate for Representative at a special election March 18.

Mrs. Paul Renn of Cabin Creek was probably the first woman to vote in Montana under the suffrage act, as she cast the first ballot for Prairie county, which was the first election held in the State since the election last fall.

CONNECTICUT

The most formidable opposition that is being encountered in Connecticut in connection with the suffrage amendment is from the liquor lobby, which is strongly organized and which is indefatigable at the Capitol. Although working secretly, the traces of the liquor lobby are continually being discovered by the women who have been in charge of the lobby work for the amendment. Were it not for this underhand influence, it is scarcely possible to believe that the Legislature, after the demonstration of suffrage strength at the hearings on March 3 and 4, could refuse to allow the amendment to be submitted to the voters.

The surprising features of the hearings were the size of the suffrage petition, which contained 39,012 names, all collected within a year; the strong backing given to the amendment by organized labor; and the overwhelming preponderance of suffragists in the audience both on Wednesday when the suffragists had the floor, and Thursday, when the opposition presented its case. The President and a former Vice-President of the Connecticut Federation of Labor both appeared in favor of woman suffrage; and there was a large deputation from the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women, a State-wide organization.

MASSACHUSETTS

A campaign to raise $22,500 during the next two weeks was launched by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government at its annual meeting March 4 at the Twentieth Century Club. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, and the announcement of the money campaign was immediately followed by contributions of over $2000. The money is to be raised by the executive board and committee headed by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page and Miss Mabel C. Willard. Interesting addresses were made by Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago, Dr. Dorothea Moore of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Lister-Watson of Melbourne, Australia, and Mrs. William Codman Sturgis of Colorado Springs, Colorado, with Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page presiding. The usual reports were read, while Mrs. Eileen Sullivan Coughlin and Mrs. Elizabeth Everts described the campaign work being done in Suffolk county, which includes Greater Boston. The speaking and business meeting followed lunch, at which time the following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw.

Vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles G. Ames, Miss Emily G. Balch, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis, Mrs. David Hunt, Mrs. John Lindsley, Mrs. William C. McNary, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead and Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page.

Treasurer, Mrs. Francis H. Williams.

Directors, Mrs. J. Dellinger Barney, Mrs. Clara B. Beatley, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Miss Mary P. Follett, Mrs. M. Graeme Haughton, Miss Rose S. Nichols, Mrs. A. L. K. Volkmann, Miss Mabel Willard, Miss Annie Bowen.

A conference of the suffrage workers in the three counties of western Massachusetts, Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin, was held this week at Springfield headquarters. Many favorable reports were heard. A conference of Middlesex County workers was recently held in Lowell.

Another big theatre meeting, with five speakers of prominence, will be held by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association in the Tremont Theatre Sunday afternoon, March 14, at 3.30 o'clock. The meeting is free to the public. The speakers will be: Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the United States Children's Bureau; Mrs. Marion Craig-Wentworth, author of "War Brides"; Owen Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee; Dr. Woods Hutchinson, author and lecturer, and Butler R. Wilson, director of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

A big suffrage rally will be held in Tremont Temple Thursday, March 25, with Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of the National Congressional Committee, as speakers. The rally will be under the auspices of the Political Equality Union.

Hundreds of Boston suffragists will sell American flags on the streets and in the hotels, theatres and subways Saturday, March 13, the money so raised to be used for the benefit of the unemployed.

ILLINOIS

At an all-day session of the board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association last week in Chicago it was decided to work for two measures during the present session of the Legislature—the amendment to the amending clause of the Constitution and the constitutional convention. Through these two channels it is expected that full suffrage will come most easily.

As soon as the Legislature got down to business last week, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Association, and Mrs. J. W. McGraw, State legislative chairman, went to Springfield.

Mrs. Trout declares the legislative situation is hopeful, as most of the new members are for suffrage and friends of the former session remain in office.

Attorney-General Lucey has ruled that women can serve as election officials only at elections where they can vote for the same offices as men.

WEST VIRGINIA

The ministerial association at Grafton has endorsed the suffrage amendment and promised support from the pulpits. Grafton is planning to establish headquarters soon.

Parkersburg has recently had "Your Girl and Mine," which played to crowded houses three days and from which quite a tidy sum is expected to be made by the local association. Parkersburg, with Wood county of which it is the county seat, has the largest and most active organization in the State, numbering 400 members.

On Feb. 27 suffragists in Huntington held a most successful meeting at the home of Mrs. Edgar Venable, at which temporary officers were elected and a permanent organization planned for March 13.

A Huntington lawyer recently explained the lack of opposition to suffrage there by saying: "Men who have given West Virginia a prohibition law that actually prohibits are without doubt in line with modern thought, and will at the polls in 1916 vote for equal suffrage."

Wheeling has recently had the pleasure of having Miss Kate Gordon, President of the Southern States Conference, for a week's visit. Miss Gordon spoke three times—at a public meeting, a district meeting, and a parlor meeting, making a most favorable impression. Miss Gordon has promised to give some weeks of her services to West Virginia during the campaign.

West Virginia suffragists are busy planning for the two days' conference, which will be held at Fairmount, probably April 1 and 2, but due notice of which will be given in these columns. Every one who is interested in carrying the amendment should attend this conference.

Other cities and towns throughout the State are expected to carry out the same plan.

The Writers' Equal Suffrage League will hold its annual meeting Monday, March 15, at 8 P. M. at 585 Boylston street.

The Roslindale Equal Suffrage League will hold its first regular meeting Monday, March 15th, at 2:30 P. M., at the home of the president, Mrs. F. A. Lasky, 15 Primrose street. Rev. C. W. Casson will be the speaker.

NEW YORK

The Woman Suffrage Party, in pursuance of its policy of getting in touch with all voters of the heterogeneous electorate of New York City, is carrying on meetings among various groups and nationalities. A recent meeting of the German-American Woman Suffrage Committee in Aeolian Hall was a great success. Hearings before Bohemians have also been productive of many enrolments and this week there was a large Italian-American suffrage meeting, at Public School 41, 36 Greenwich avenue. The co-operation on the part of the Italians themselves for this meeting has been remarkable.

The chairman was Mrs. J. F. de Castlevecchio. The speakers included John G. Freshi, F. H. La Guardia, Carlo Dalboni, Signor Giustiniani and Mme. Aino Malmberg. The Italian newspapers gave much publicity to this meeting. Suffrage workers find that the voters of Italian origin who have been supposed to be very conservative on the woman suffrage question, have been most quick and generous in their response to appeals and suggestions of the responsibility of woman in the home and woman in industry in connection with the power of the ballot.

Eugene Brieux, the dramatist, recently went over his play, "L'Engrenage," and made room for suffrage speeches to be interpolated when the play is given by the French Drama Society, under the direction of Lucien Bonheur, at the Century Lyceum, during the week of March 15. As worked out by Mr. Brieux, the speeches will be an integral part of the play. The list of speakers includes: Monday evening, Miss Alice Carpenter; Tuesday evening, Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse; Wednesday evening, Mrs. Frederick Nathan; Thursday matinee, Mrs. Learned Hand; Thursday evening, Mrs. Raymond Brown; Friday matinee, Mrs. Beulah Amenddon; Friday evening, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain; Saturday matinee, Mrs. J. L. Laidlaw; Saturday evening, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.

The Women's Political Union feels that perhaps one of the most important city campaigning features is the shop. At present the Women's Political Union is engaged in one shop enterprise on Fifth avenue, which has become well known, and the various chairmen of the separate districts in New York are negotiating for other shops. These are informal meeting places for the distribution of suffrage literature. They are decorated enticingly and seem to attract both men and women, whether suffragists or not suffragists. The democracy of the shop seems to be magnetic.

The suffrage cause has now added to its list of celebrated people Miss Elizabeth Marbury. She accepted the invitation to speak at the Suffrage Shop, 663 Fifth avenue, on "Why I Have Become a Suffragist," on Friday, March 12th.

Advertising on baseball grounds in New York State will be one of the methods of the Union to spread broadcast the gospel of suffrage prior to the November election.

The Evening Press is the latest of the New York newspapers to come out editorially for suffrage.

CALIFORNIA

One of the most interesting features of the State Welfare Commission's investigation of laundries, according to the report filed recently with the Governor is the establishment of the fact that women can be organized successfully into unions.

"This has often been denied" says the report, "but organization is successful in San Francisco, Sacramento and Oakland."

Improvement of conditions for women laundry workers is one of the Commission's plans.

KENTUCKY

"When women in the trenches of the daily sweat and grind
Of life, their fullest share of burdens tote,
Will you answer me a question that keeps buzzing in my mind:
Why couldn't, shouldn't, won't the women vote?"

These lines were written by Abbie Meguire Roach in the autograph copy of her book, "Successful Marriages," contributed on Authors' and Artists' Day, recently held at Louisville headquarters. Many writers and artists of local and national reputations made autograph contributions of their work. Charming examples of art-craft were given by numbers of the Hand Craft Guild and the proceeds of the sale went into the local suffrage treasury.

Mrs. Maxwell Savage gave one of her beautiful water-color heads of children. Miss Patty Thum, Mrs. Louis A. Bacon, Miss Alice Cane and Miss Sophie Gray also donated paintings.

Among the authors who contributed books are: Mrs. Ella Hutchinson Ellwanger, Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice, Mrs. Fannie Macauley, Mrs. George Madden Martin, Mrs. Annie Fellows Johnston, Mrs. Robert Kelly, Mrs. E. Y. Mullins, Mrs. Charles Maguire, Mrs. Neil Roach, Mrs. Eliza Calvert Hall, Mrs. Maria Thomson Davies, Mrs. Ira Barnett, Miss Anna Blanche McGill, Miss Marion Forester Gilmore, Miss Mary Verhoff, Miss Caroline Verhoff, Cale Young Rice, Miss Mary Leonard, Miss Margaret Steele Anderson, Charles Neville Buck, George Burton, Madison Cawein, Irvin Cobb, Miss Miriam Gaines, Miss Caroline Apperson Leech, Miss Ellen Semple, Miss Elizabeth Robins, Bert Finck, Otto Rothbert, and Charles Musgrove.

The day closed with an attractive program. Mrs. Fannie Macauley read an original story on Japan dealing with a Japanese girl's idea of American freedom, Mrs. Madison Cawein read several of the late poet's lyrics and ballads, and Mrs. Charles Boynton gave musical selections.

Miss Kate Gordon, of New Orleans, en route to the Mississippi Valley Conference, delighted Louisville suffragists with two addresses.

The Daily North Side News in the Bronx recently issued a special suffrage edition, under the direction of Oreola W. Haskell.

Nearly every man addressed at some recent factory meetings in Olean by Miss Dorothy Thompson expressed himself as favorable to suffrage.

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ALL THE REGULAR SIZES AS WELL
MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED

WISCONSIN

There is a great deal of new blood in the Wisconsin Legislature this year. Only half of the Senate being elected each biennium, there is not so much chance for change there, but eleven out of the thirty-three Senators did not serve in either House two years ago. Of the 100 members of the Assembly, only twenty-one served two years ago.

It is thus quite impossible to predict how either body will stand on woman suffrage. "We found out early in the game that you cannot predict a man's position on woman suffrage through his party affiliations," says Mrs. Theodora Youmans. "A man who, by all the logic of the situation ought to be against us, is for us, and vice versa."

MISSOURI

The resolution asking the Legislature to place a woman suffrage amendment on the ballot in 1916 has been reported out of the Senate Committee. The great difficulty about its future lies in the fact that the Legislature is snowed under. So far about six bills have been passed and there are yet sixteen hundred to be acted upon. The newspapers agree that most of these bills will never be heard from. The reason given by the Kansas City Star for the dilly-dallying of the Legislature is "lack of leadership." As there was no one to lead the Legislature, it has talked itself to death. It certainly has talked all action to death.

The Equal Suffrage Association will begin the publication of a State organ on March 14. Mrs. Emily Newell Blair will be editor. There will be departments devoted to Women's Clubs, edited by the chairman of the Press Committee of the Missouri Federation; to Educational Interests, edited by Mrs. Roland Usher; to the Home-Maker's Conference, edited by Mrs. Carrie Sneed; to the Trade Union League, edited by Miss Ruth White; and to the Women Farmers' Club, edited by Mrs. Miller of Osceola.

Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing, who is organizing new leagues through the State, reports new leagues organized at Macon, Palmyra, and Louisiana.

One of the most impressive speeches delivered by the suffragists at their recent legislative hearing was made by Miss Laura Runyon of Warrensburg. It was called by one of the legislators "a moving word picture."

What Miss Runyon said about the recent vote on the amendment was particularly interesting to campaigners: "As a campaign the vote last November but marked out definitely the work the women must undertake. It revealed what counties have safe majorities already converted. It revealed that in four counties a change of 50 votes would have given suffrage majorities; that in 21 a change of less than 200 and in 59 a change of 500 or less would have given us majorities. It revealed also that in every county there was a respectable leaven that may be counted on to leaven the rest to some extent before 1916. It revealed that in one spot only—St. Louis—something drastic will be needed, but we do not believe that the whole State of Missouri is willing to let St. Louis decide this question."

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, State President of the E. S. A., and Miss Mary E. Bulkley, treasurer, made addresses lately in the State capital on the need for a constitutional convention. Many legislators were present. The ladies were told by one gentleman: "It helps suffrage greatly for you women to show that you are interested in big questions." Said Mrs. Miller: "It is just the other way round—to suffrage through big interests."

The Political Equality League of Kansas City has just opened permanent headquarters in the heart of the down-town district, and had its formal house-warming on March 10.

GEORGIA

A Young People's Suffrage Association was formed last week in Atlanta by the suffrage school of the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association. Its slogan is "Get the Ballot for Mother." The members already number 25, ranging in age from 15 to 20 years. An active campaign for members will be started at once. The officers were installed this week by Mrs. Mary McLendon. Miss Ruth Bucholz is president, Miss Margaret Koch secretary, Miss Mamie Matthews treasurer.

The rally and public speaking held by the Georgia Woman Suffrage League in celebration of Georgia Day at the Chamber of Commerce was one of the largest celebrations held in the city. A song composed for the occasion by Prof. T. J. Derry was sung.

Senator Shafroth of Colorado has celebrated his first week of freedom from Senatorial duties in giving aid to suffrage campaigns in the big Eastern States. He made five speeches, one of them before the Legislature at Hartford, Conn., on the woman suffrage amendment. Other members of Congress whose co-operation the Congressional Committee secured for this week were Representatives Mondell of Wyoming and Stevens of New Hampshire.

MONTANA WOMEN "MAKING GOOD"

Play Prominent Part in Anti-Race Track Movement and Power Is Felt

"Although woman suffrage only recently has been instituted in Montana, the women of this State are manifesting themselves very importantly as voters, especially on questions having to do with laws of great moral import," says the Butte Miner.

"Of course it is a positive fact that the women of Montana always have exerted a great influence on such important matters, but now that they can vote they are making that power for good more directly felt in the Treasure State.

"As an example, it is opportune to cite that many prominent organizations of women in Montana have gone forcibly on record as opposing the pernicious race track evil.

"They have played a very prominent part in the advocacy to eliminate the race track course, as it has been inflicted on Butte and other communities, and which race track evil if unchecked would threaten the entire State, and they have keenly noted the progress of the anti-race track efforts."

The Boston Globe says: "Apparently there isn't much the matter with Kansas now, so far as prosperity goes. Comparative statistics show a telephone for every home and a motor car for every seventh home, and the per capita wealth of the people of the State is a little more than $1,600." Let us see, didn't someone say that equal suffrage would ruin business?

WOMAN SUFFRAGE SONGS
By Browne. Seven beautiful songs, 30 cents. Woman's Franchise League. Suffrage Song Dept., 2239 N. Penn St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

PEACE PEACE PEACE
Wear the EMBLEM OF PEACE, made of non-rusting metal. Enameled in colors, a white dove in the center with word PEACE. A beautiful design, in broach or scarf pin, sent for 25c in silver. For either men or women. Send for price list, reductions made in quantities. MRS. FRANCES V. GOULD, 621 Second St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

SONG POEMS WANTED for publication. You may write a big song hit! Experience unnecessary. Publication guaranteed if acceptable. Send us your verses or melodies today. Write for free valuable booklet. MARKS-GOLDSMITH CO., Dept. 99, Washington, D. C.

NEW LITERATURE

"Know your ground and the battle is half won."

Suffragists who want to be well equipped to help win the approaching campaigns will be glad to see our three new pamphlets. They meet a pressing need. No press woman, no legislative worker, no speaker, no debater, no worker can afford to be without them.

Worth of a Vote.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, each, 2c.; per 100, 50c.

Suffrage in Utah.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, each, 3c.; per 100, $2.00.

Massachusetts Laws.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, 2 for 5c.; per 100, $1.00.

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To Authors and Publishers:
We are printers of many well known publications, among them "The Woman's Journal." If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.
R. L. Gamble Company,
122 Pearl St., Boston.

INDIRECT ACTION FOUND WANTING

An object lesson on the weakness of "indirect influence" was shown when the Legislative Committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs was unable to drum up any member of the Legislature to come and present before its recent meeting in Somerville the case against three of the four measures in which the Federation is interested; and the only man whom they could get to speak against the fourth was the man who would lose his job if the bill became law! If the legislators, instead of being asked to speak before those 1,400 women delegates had been invited to speak before 1,400 voters, each of whom would go back home and report his words to a club of voters, there would have been no lack of legislators eager to accept. Mary E. Davison of South Berlin has lately called Mrs. William Lowell Putnam's attention to this fact, and its hearing on the clean milk bill.

Women students at the Kentucky State University in Lexington have just started a suffrage league, and at the Missouri State University in Columbia they are preparing to have a suffrage school.

Miss Louise Lee Schuyler was recently awarded the gold medal of the Institute of Social Science in recognition of her distinguished service for humanity and of the completion of forty years' continuous social service.

Cecil Chesterton must have given small comfort to his backers in his recent debate with Mrs. Forbes-Robertson Hale, says Mrs. Cadogan-Etz. He stoutly denied that governments are founded on force; that woman is man's intellectual inferior. He admitted that widows should have votes, and toward the end of the fray he said that the debate was liable to collapse because he agreed on so many points with his adversary.

Suffrage Exchange

"To add the bond of business relation to the mutual interest already existing among suffragists" was announced last week as the purpose of The Suffrage Exchange. There has hardly been time for any number of our readers to respond when this form was closed, yet the number of "wants" this week is more than twice that of last week.

YOU MAY HAVE ROOMS TO RENT FOR VISITORS AT THE CALIFORNIA FAIRS, YOU MAY HAVE A NEBRASKA FARM TO SELL OR TRADE, PERHAPS YOU HAVE A NEW ENGLAND OR ROCKY MOUNTAIN SUMMER RESORT—IN THIS COLUMN OF THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS YOU CAN TELL OTHER SUFFRAGISTS ABOUT IT AT A SLIGHT EXPENSE.

The Rate is two cents a word—use the coupon at the bottom of this page.

FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE as a teacher in New York City schools. For a change of location I would like a rural school in Iowa or Nebraska. Address A, Woman's Journal.

IMMEDIATELY—MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT JOBS—$65.00 to $150 month. Vacations with full pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Thousands 1915 appointments. Write immediately for free list positions now obtainable. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. S124, Rochester, N. Y.

NEW YORK SHOPPING—General shopping; no charge; terms cash; price submitted; bank reference. MISS JULIA DEMAREST, 180 Claremont Ave., New York City.

BEAUTIFUL FINGER NAILS with Rose Glow, wonderful luster. Instantaneous, no buffing, will not wash off. One application lasts for weeks without polishing. Order it today. ROSE GLOW CO., Box 450, Baltimore, Md.

A SIX-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE in or near San Francisco would suit us. We want to rent for about four months while we see the Fair. Address C, Woman's Journal.

REAL ESTATE

A CITY MAN would like to buy or rent direct from the owner a small farm near some middle western city. Address, B, Woman's Journal.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Ten acres Colorado irrigated truck farm. Adjoining town of 5000 population, good schools, churches, no saloons. Seventy miles from Denver. K. T. H., 1426 Milwaukee street, Denver, Colo.

WRITE for the "Letters to George." They describe the possibilities of citrus fruit growing in Florida. C. E. STREET, Avon Park, Fla.

FOR SALE

RIBBON PRINTING DUPLICATING MACHINE for sale. Plenty of type to do a two-page letter. A bargain if taken at once. Price, $25. R. E. A., 32 Putnam street, Winthrop, Mass.

YOUR THREE-LETTER MONOGRAM embossed on Crane's Highland Linen note paper delivered by parcel post for 85c a box. Intitial or any two-letter monogram on good grade of correspondence paper for 49c a box. COLORADO STATIONERY CO., 11 Joy street, Boston.

"What Eight Million Women Want," by Rheta Childe Dorr (practically new), $1; "Mrs. Radford, Humanist," a suffrage drama by Leando Brown, 35c; "Social Welfare in New Zealand," by Hugh H. Rusk, 90c; "The Advance of Woman," by Jane Johnstone Christie, 80c; "Woman's Part in Government," by William H. Allen, 85c. HARRIET PARK, 168 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.

IF ANY SUBSCRIBERS have copies of the Woman's Journal dated in 1870, will they please write the Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston street, Boston, stating what issues they have?

A STREET PIANO or "Hurdy-Gurdy," in good condition for sale. Would be useful in campaign work for parades. BALLEY STEPHENS, 23 Manthorn Road, West Roxbury, Mass.

Your Idle Real Estate---

Somewhere, someone is anxious to buy or rent that idle real estate of yours. A few words in the SUFFRAGE EXCHANGE is sure to reach several people who are interested. Use the Coupon below.

—Perhaps you wish to change your location, but have not had an offer which suits you. Tell what you want in the SUFFRAGE EXCHANGE. Many employers read the Woman's Journal.

—The SUFFRAGE EXCHANGE is intended as a clearing house for the WANTS of its readers.

WRITE OUT YOUR WANT ON THE COUPON BELOW AND SEND IT IN AT ONCE. THE COST IS SLIGHT (TWO CENTS A WORD FOR FIFTEEN WORDS OR MORE). MORE THAN 21,000 SUFFRAGISTS WILL SEE IT.

The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News,
585 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

I want you to print the advertisement written below in your "Suffrage Exchange"——weeks. I am enclosing——cents to pay for it.

Name. Address.

WYOMING WOMEN WIN UNIVERSITY'S BILL

Students Tell Striking Story of How Governor Kendrick Came to Sign Measure That Meant Badly Needed Money

Governor Kendrick of Wyoming has signed the "one-eighth mill tax" bill for the University of Wyoming, and the full account of how it happened has come to The Woman's Journal from the Wyoming Student of Feb. 24, which is published by students at the University. The account has added interest in view of the fact that Wyoming is the oldest suffrage State in the country.

The bill, which meant money badly needed for the University, had passed the Legislature. Accordingly a delegation made up of University alumni, the president of the University, the president of the Board of Trustees, the president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and two Representatives went to the Governor's office on Feb. 20. They expected to watch the Governor sign the bill as an event.

When the president of the University explained their visit, however, Governor Kendrick told them that he had not expected anything like this, that he had laid the bill aside for consideration, that he was sorry to disappoint them, but that that was his decision.

The Wyoming Student says: "The Governor refused to listen to further argument on the part of the gentlemen, as he had already made up his mind as to what he would do—that he would do the best he could for the University, but that he must consider things from a business standpoint. He then called on the ladies for a word.

"The wide-awake president of the Women's Federation said that about all she could do was to offer the Governor her sympathy. The next (woman) speaker, as on all previous occasions, carried winning colors. She expressed her views frankly; she told how much the University had meant to her; how it had helped her; how she had had experience in a business way, and how she knew how to save and to invest money. She said that she thought that her best investments were made along idealistic lines, such as for good books, music and travel. And she concluded that to her the University was an idealistic possession of the State and that if the State indulged itself the business gains would be threefold.

"The Governor was pleased with the remarks, and said that the women had said the only sensible things that he had heard, and that for them (and not in the least on account of what the men had said) he was going to sign the bill.

"He sent for the bill and at 4.33 P. M. made it a law.

"Of course, the 'two Prexies' chuckled all afternoon and really believed that they had won the victory. But the proper thing to do is to give three cheers for the 'ladies,' and especially to 'the Co-Ed. Alumni.'"

CLUB WOMEN WANT SUFFRAGE

The great mass of club women throughout the United States want the vote. Not only did the great Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs ask for equal suffrage, but Federations in the following States have also endorsed it:

Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In the face of this widespread demand how can anyone reiterate that women do not want the vote?

INDIANA LEGISLATURE SHOWS DOUBLE FACE

Solons Play Hide and Seek With Women's Bill and When Cornered Make Committee Do Their False Work

The Indiana House of Representatives last week refused to bring the Maston limited suffrage bill out of committee by a vote of 53 to 41. On Monday the Legislature closed its sessions without having passed the bill which would give Indiana women the same rights as those which women already have in Illinois.

The story of the Legislature's treatment of the suffrage bill is from start to finish one of political duplicity, which only gives one more reason why Indiana women need the vote.

The bill was drawn up by the Legislative Council, representing various Indiana women's clubs. The majority leaders hemmed and hawed about introducing it. Tired of waiting for them, the Council had secured Senator White to introduce the measure. The majority Senators, however, could not give up the honor of presenting it. Senator White, who had the interests of the bill very much at heart, withdrew in favor of Senator Maston.

Meanwhile, the bill had been introduced in the House by Representative Rule. The House Committee on Judiciary A quickly reported the bill favorably by a unanimous vote. "Smiles were flashed throughout the House, giving rise to the belief that the House intended taking quick action on the bill with the plan to pass it up to the Senate for death," says the Indiana Times.

But the Senate was too quick. The Democratic majority held a midnight caucus and passed the Maston bill, 37 to 3. There was more smiling. "We beat the House to it," said one Democratic Senator. The bill then went to the House, where it was referred to Committee on Judiciary A.

It was then that an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of the bill began to show itself. The Senate's action was popular. It was estimated that 10,000 letters and telegrams were received by the Representatives asking them to pass the bill. A petition signed by representatives of 50,000 women was presented to Governor Ralston asking him to have the Maston bill reported in the House.

The liquor lobby became scared. Senator Steve Fleming, its head and a Fort Wayne brewer, hastened to Indianapolis from New York. More conferences were held in the Denison Hotel of Tom Taggart, the notorious Democratic boss.

A bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Lyday aimed particularly at the suffrage bill and providing that if a committee reported unfavorably on any bill the House should not act further. This bill passed after a short fight, 49 to 46. It was heralded broadcast that suffrage had been defeated. Speaker Bedwell, however, declared this rule unconstitutional.

Senator Fleming then introduced a joker, which would have barred women from the polls even if the suffrage measure were passed. The joker was discovered and the Senate modified the bill.

All of these attempts having failed, there was nothing else for the opposition to do but to keep the committee from making any report to the House.

They feared a straightforward vote in the House, but they controlled the committee. The spectacle was, therefore, presented of House Committee on the Judiciary A, which had reported the Rule bill unanimously, refusing to report the Maston bill, which was identical with it.

On March 4 Mr. Griffith presented a resolution asking that the Maston bill be brought out of committee. Mr. Lyday moved that the resolution be tabled, and he won by a vote of 53 to 41. On March 8 the Legislature closed.

Never before, however, has so much suffrage sentiment been seen in Indiana. The State fairly seethed with it, and the suffrage bill has been the event of the Legislature. The suffrage lobby was directed by Mrs. S. C. Stimson.

"It has been tremendously inspiring to see the womanhood of the State in action at the State Capitol," says the Indiana Times. "It has been instructive and helpful to see the intelligent leaders among the women carrying forward their organized campaign for better legislation on humane and moral lines. Never again will a legislative session be complete without its energetic legislative council of women of Indiana. A good start has been made this year. Positive progress has been shown. For the first time in the history of the State a suffrage bill has been seriously fought through to a show-down. The record has been made."

The Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association will send a model of its suffrage school to the Congressional Union booth at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. The Massachusetts Suffrage Association is sending a miniature Bunker Hill monument representing women's part in freeing Massachusetts to the same booth.

LAST LAUGHS

A tourist traveling in the north of Scotland, far from anywhere, exclaimed to a native: "Why, what do you do when any of you are ill? You can never get a doctor."

"Nae, sir," replied Sandy "We've jist to dee a naitural death."

Secretary Bryan was called on by two of his associates at the State department to settle a dispute about the place where a certain great man is buried.

"Oh, gentlemen," admonished Bryan, "why waste time disputing over a thing so inconsequential as where a man is buried? Now, I've been buried several times, but what of that?"

While learned professors may differ as to the correct pronunciation of English, it is a comforting reflection that our language offers no obstacles equal to those which have to be surmounted by students of Welsh. One of Dr. Owen's predecessors in the See of St. David's who set about learning Welsh as soon as he was appointed told his chaplain that he feared he would never succeed in mastering the gutteral "ll." "I will tell you how you have to do it, my lord," was the reply. "Put the tip of your apostolic tongue in the roof of your episcopal mouth, and then hiss like a gander."—London Daily Chronicle.

"The magazines are always willing to accept my stuff."

"You are an author—or a poet, perhaps?"

"No; I am an ad writer."—Judge.

"Why does your fiancee study the bill of fare so long?"

"She wants to figure to me afterward how much I will save if we get married."—Meggendorfer Blaetter (Munich).

Lady (about to purchase military headgear, to her husband): "I know it's more expensive than the others, dear, but—well, you see, you're too old to enlist, and I really feel we ought to do something!"—London Punch.

Crawford: "I don't see how the belligerents stand it in the trenches during the winter."

Crabshaw: "Neither do I. Why, I wouldn't even get into an argument in front of a war bulletin in this weather."—Puck.

Mabel: "What are you going to do with all these flowers after the carnival is over? It's a shame to waste them."

Maud: "They won't be wasted. If Jack sees me before papa does, there'll be a wedding, and if papa sees Jack before I do, there'll be a funeral."—Puck.

SACRIFICES PLACE TO END DEADLOCK

Fern Hobbs Cares More for Commission Than for Official Career

A deadlock between the Oregon House and Senate was recently broken by Miss Fern Hobbs, who offered to resign as a member of the State Accident Industrial Commission. Miss Hobbs promised the Senate to resign on condition that the Senate preserve the Commission of three members intact. She cared more for the Commission than she did for her official career, and what more inspiring example could women give to politics?

Miss Hobbs is the woman who, as special representative of ex-Governor Oswald West, closed all the saloons and gambling places in Copperfield, her action being backed by State troops. Her resignation has been accepted by Governor Withycombe, and she will retire May 21.

MEYER LONDON TO STUMP FOR CAUSE

New York Socialist Congressman Will Speak from April to November

Congressman-elect Meyer London, who was elected last fall in New York on the Socialist ticket, announced this week that he would "carry on a whirlwind campaign for suffrage in New York under the auspices of the Woman's Committee of the Socialist Party from now until election day.

"I shall start out on a general tour of the State in April and will keep on speaking for woman suffrage in all cities and towns of the State until November," says Mr. London.

WOMEN TO MEET AT THE HAGUE

Representatives from Neutral and Warring Nations Will Hold Big Peace Congress

Women of neutral and belligerent countries will foregather at The Hague in April for the discussion of peace measures. It was announced last week that the Women's Peace Party in this country would be represented at the congress. In making the announcement, Mrs. Henry Villard, one of the vice-presidents of the Women's Peace Party, gave out the text of the following telegram, which was received from Holland by the president, Miss Jane Addams:

"Meeting held February 12 with women of neutral and belligerent countries decided that Dutch women shall arrange international women's congress in April at The Hague. We cordially invite you and your whole Peace Party to join this congress. Programme, with resolutions, follow. Cable us which date and how many of you could come. "Jacobs,
"Boissevain,
"Manus."

Miss Addams has accepted by cable the invitation for the Women's Peace Party, stating that the end of April would be the best time.

The Royal Astronomical Society recently voted 59 to 3 in London to admit women as Fellows on the same terms and qualifications as men.